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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman*; W. A Orton Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman.
R. C. Althouse, *Secretary*.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FEBRUARY, 1918.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

The pink bollworm situation in Texas is substantially as reported in the January number of the Service and Regulatory Announcements. The work of eradication is being pushed earnestly under the personal field direction of Dr. Hunter. No new points of infestation or notable extensions of old ones have been discovered.

Supplementing the establishment of a quarantine covering the infested districts in Texas reported in the last number, the establishment of cotton-free areas covering these districts was legally accomplished by the proclamation issued by the governor of that State under date of February 25. These areas are described in the proclamation in detail by farms and other landmarks and include the comparatively small Hearne district, having a diameter of 6 miles, and the considerable area involving the Trinity Bay and Beaumont regions of infestation. This latter district includes the counties of Chambers, Jefferson, Galveston (except the island of Galveston), and portions of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, and Hardin Counties. Within these areas the growing of cotton is designated a public menace and is prohibited "for a term of three years or so long as such condition of menace to the cotton industry shall be deemed to exist." Most of the planters included in these areas have come to appreciate fully the need, and it is believed there will be very little actual opposition to this action. In spite of the extended area now involved

in the infestation, there is still a reasonable chance of exterminating the insect. Such extermination, however, will require the loyal cooperation of the State authorities, and particularly of all the planters within the quarantined territory.

A border cotton-free zone also has been established by a proclamation of the governor under date of February 19, to include the counties of Kinney, Maverick, and Valverde, as a result of the determination of infestation of cotton lands in Mexico within 25 miles of the Texas-Mexican border opposite Eagle Pass and Del Rio. The planting of cotton in the counties designated is prohibited "for a period of three years or so long as such condition of menace to the cotton industry shall be deemed to exist."

The establishment of these cotton-free areas and zone completes for the regions affected by the existing spread of the pink bollworm the legal action which is dependent on the Texas law and makes it possible to go forward with the full program of control which has been provided for, both by Federal and State legislation.

For the purpose of record these quarantine and noncotton zone proclamations by the governor of the State of Texas are reproduced below, with the omission of the detailed description of the boundaries of the areas involved:

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas, under the provisions of section 11a of Chapter XI of the General Laws of the State of Texas, acts of the thirty-fifth legislature, Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of the State, in the manner provided for by law, has caused to be made a thorough investigation of certain territory and premises within the State of Texas hereinafter described, to determine whether or not the pink bollworm in any of its stages exists within said area; and that from the investigations conducted by the said commissioner of agriculture of this State, and under his direction, it has been made known to him and to the governor of this State that many cultivated fields in said territory are now infested with the pink bollworm, threatening the destruction of the future cotton-growing industry of said area and the infection of adjacent territory within said State with said pest, thereby endangering the whole area of Texas as a cotton-growing State; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the commissioner of agriculture of this State, it is necessary for the preservation of the future cotton-growing industry of Texas that said commissioner of agriculture be authorized to destroy the cotton or cotton plants in any field or fields in which the pink bollworm may have been discovered within said territory, or in any fields in the vicinity of such infested fields, and to prohibit the shipment of any cotton products of any kind from said territory or the transportation of any car or vehicle or freight or any other article contaminated with cotton seed or other cotton products capable of carrying the pink bollworm in any of its stages from said territory through or to any other point in this State, unless and until it shall have been freed from cotton seed or other cotton products, and shall have been fumigated or disinfected in such manner as the commissioner of agriculture of this State shall direct.

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare and proclaim that that portion of the State of Texas hereinafter described is declared to be a zone or zones infested at this time by the pink bollworm: * * * (Zone No. 1 includes the district, 6 miles in diameter, surrounding the Planters' Oil Mill, at Hearne, Tex. Zone No. 2 includes the counties of Chambers, Jefferson,

Galveston (except the island of Galveston), and portions of Brazoria, Harris, Liberty, and Hardin.)

That from and after this date it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to transport cotton or cotton products of any kind from any territory within the counties in such zones through or to any other part of the State of Texas, or to transport any car or vehicle or freight or cotton capable of carrying the pink bollworm in any of its stages from the counties or any portion thereof embraced in such zones, through or to any other point in Texas, unless and until it shall have been freed from cotton seed or other cotton products and shall have been properly fumigated or disinfected in such manner as the commissioner of agriculture of this State shall direct. And I do hereby declare such infected cotton or infected fields of cotton a public menace, and the commissioner of agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to exercise all authority requisite and permitted by law to the complete destruction of such infected cotton or cotton plants in such field or fields in said area, and he is authorized to effect the destruction of such infected cotton or cotton plants in such field or fields in such manner as may be deemed essential by him to the eradication of such pest and to the adequate protection of the cotton industry of Texas in the manner provided for by the laws of this State.

This proclamation is issued on this day and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be hereon impressed, at the city of Austin, Tex., this, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1918.

(Signed) W. P. Hobby,
Governor of the State of Texas.

By the Governor:
[seal.] Geo. F. Howard,
Secretary of State.

PROHIBITION OF GROWTH OF COTTON IN QUARANTINED AREAS IN TEXAS.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas under the provisions of section 11a of Chapter XI of the General Laws of the State of Texas, acts of the thirty-fifth legislature, Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of the State, in the manner provided for by law, has caused to be made a thorough investigation of certain territory and premises within the State of Texas hereinafter described, to determine whether or not the pink bollworm in any of its stages exists within said area; and that from the investigations conducted by the said commissioner of agriculture of this State, and under his direction, it has been made known to him and to the governor of this State that many cultivated fields in said territory are now infected with the pink bollworm, threatening the destruction of the future cotton-growing industry of said area and the infection of adjacent territory within said State with said pest, thereby endangering the whole area of Texas as a cotton-growing State; and

Whereas in the judgment of the commissioner of agriculture of this State it is necessary for the preservation of the future cotton-growing industry of Texas that the growing of cotton in the following quarantine districts known to be infested with the pink bollworm or in any part of such quarantine district constitutes a certain danger to the cotton industry of the State, and that the growing of cotton in such district is a public menace, and it shall therefore be unlawful to grow cotton in such district for a term of three years, or so long as such conditions of menace to the cotton industry shall be deemed to exist.

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare and proclaim that that portion of the State of Texas hereinafter described is declared to be a zone or zones infected at this time by the pink bollworm, and it shall be unlawful to grow cotton in such district for a term of three years or so long as such conditions of menace to the cotton industry shall be deemed to exist. * * * (These noncotton zones include (1) the district, six miles in diameter, surrounding the Planters Oil Mill at Hearne, Tex., and (2) the counties of Chambers, Jefferson, Galveston (except the island of Galveston), and portions of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, and Hardin.)

That from and after this date it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to grow cotton in the above districts for a term of three years or so long as such conditions of menace to the cotton industry of Texas shall exist.

This proclamation is issued on this day and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be hereon impressed at the city of Austin, Tex., this the 25th day of February, A. D. 1918.

(Signed) W. P. Hobby,
Governor of the State of Texas.

By the Governor:
[seal.] Geo. F. Howard,
Secretary of State.

BORDER COTTON-FREE ZONE.

Washington, D. C., *February 9, 1918.*

Hon. W. P. Hobby,
Governor of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Sir: I have the honor to advise you that the presence of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) has been determined by the chief technical pink bollworm inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board of this department as occurring in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, within 25 miles of the Texas border, namely, on the Santa Monica ranch near Allende and at the San Carlos ranch immediately across the Rio Grande, between Piedras Negras and Del Rio, Tex., and nearly opposite the latter town. This report is submitted for appropriate action in compliance with the Texas statute approved October 3, 1917, entitled "An act to prevent introduction into the State of Texas of the destructive cotton pest, *Pectinophora gossypiella*, Saund., etc."

Respectfully,

(Signed) D. F. Houston,
Secretary.

To whom these presents shall come:

Whereas, under the provisions of section 3, of Chapter XI, of the General Laws of the State of Texas, Acts of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas, in the manner provided by law, has caused to be made a thorough investigation of the presence of the pink bollworm within twenty-five (25) miles of the Texas-Mexican border, and has found that there exists a certain danger of infestation of Texas fields by this pest; and

Whereas, it becomes necessary that the future cotton industry of this State be protected by prohibiting the planting of cotton in the counties of Kinney, Maverick, and Valverde for a period of three years, or so long as such condition of menace to the cotton industry shall be deemed to exist;

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare it unlawful to grow or transport cotton, or any cotton product, from the above said counties for the term specified.

This proclamation is issued on this day and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State of Texas to be hereon impressed in the city of Austin, Tex., this the 19th day of February, A. D. 1918.

(Signed) W. P. Hobby,
Governor of the State of Texas.

By the Governor:
[seal.] Geo. F. Howard,
Secretary of State.

DISINFECTION OF CARS AND FREIGHT ENTERING THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO.

With respect to the entry of cars and freight from Mexico at Texas ports, steps are being taken to provide for the fumigation of such cars and freight in special fumigation sheds or houses. Fumigation of this sort seems to be necessitated by the risk which always obtains of moths adhering to the exterior of cars and thus escaping the interior fumigation hitherto given or even escaping the supplemental oil sprays which will be given the exterior of all cars entering the United States beginning March 1.

To prevent any material depletion of the appropriation for this border service Congress has been asked to give authority to use the fees received for such disinfection to provide for the continuous operation of the sheds. The letter from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting this recommendation to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is given below:

February 24, 1918.

Hon. Thomas P. Gore,
Chairman Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

Dear Senator Gore: To prevent the accidental carriage and entry of the pink bollworm from Mexico into Texas through the agency of railroad cars and freight, a border inspection and control service has been established covering all the ports of entry which have railroad connections with the interior of Mexico. This service inspects all cars and freight and supervises the disinfection of all freight and of such cars as cross the border. The methods of disinfection hitherto employed consisted in the interior disinfection of cars with the use of hydrocyanic-acid gas and, where necessary, the exterior spraying of the cars with oil. Freight has also been disinfected by such fumigation. This treatment is necessitated by the fact that practically all railroad cars from Mexico are more or less fouled with cotton seed, and freight contained in such cars becomes more or less intermixed with such seed. The pink bollworm is carried in the larval state in cotton seed and might through the agency of such freight or cars, gain further entrance into the United States. These methods of disinfection are not satisfactory to the department. It is believed that the only thoroughly safe procedure is to provide for the fumigation of the cars and freight in special fumigating sheds or houses built for the purpose, so that both the exterior and the interior of the cars can be given a thorough disinfection with hydrocyanic-acid gas. The department, therefore, has decided to construct,

under appropriations already available for the control or eradication of the pink bollworm, such fumigating sheds or houses and to charge a fee, which will cover the actual cost of fumigation, to the shippers concerned in the movement of freight or to the railroads concerned in the movement of cars. Under the present law, it would be necessary to deposit such fees in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. In order that the work may be put on a business basis and to prevent any material depletion of the appropriation, it seems very desirable that the department should be given authority to use the fees received for disinfection to provide for the continuous operation of the sheds. In the circumstances, I suggest that the following amendment be inserted in the agricultural appropriation bill at the end of line 11, on page 90:

Any moneys hereinafter received by the United States in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection at plants constructed therefor out of any appropriation made on account of the pink bollworm are hereby appropriated and made immediately available during the continuance of such emergency, in the discretion of the Secretary, for expenditures necessary to prevent the movement of cotton and cotton seed from Mexico into the United States and the establishment of the pink bollworm in the United States.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) D. F. Houston,
Secretary.

FUMIGATION OF IMPORTED COTTON AT SEATTLE.

The board is in receipt of advice, under date of January 30, 1918, to the effect that the inspector at Seattle had just completed a successful test of a fumigation plant erected at that port for the disinfection of cotton. The completion of this plant enables the department to permit the entry at Seattle of cotton which it has heretofore been necessary to forward in bond by water from that port to San Francisco for disinfection and final entry. In addition to Seattle, plants for the disinfection of imported cotton are now available at Boston, New York, Newark, and San Francisco.

PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF BANANA PLANTS.

February 9, 1918.

Memorandum for the Secretary: I respectfully transmit herewith for your approval two notices of public hearing on proposed quarantine against banana plants: (1) From all foreign countries and (2) from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico. The banana root borer was found by an agent of the Bureau of Entomology in a small plantation of bananas near Miami, Fla., in September, 1917. The State quarantine service of Florida took immediate and vigorous hold of the situation, working in cooperation with this department, and has exterminated all of the infested banana plants. A careful survey has also been made in cooperation with this department of all banana plantings in that part of Florida. The limited amount of banana culture in Florida makes it possible to anticipate comparatively little difficulty in exterminating this insect. The prohibition of the further entry of foreign banana stocks should effect the exclusion in the future of this banana pest. It is entirely practicable to develop such banana industry as is possible in the subtropical portions of the United States from home-grown stocks. The wide range of this banana pest in foreign countries is indicated in the notice of hearing relative to the proposed foreign quarantine. These quarantines will have little significance in relation to commercial importations but may be very important in relation to the development of the banana industry in the comparatively limited areas in the

United States adapted to the growth of this plant. The proposed quarantines, foreign and domestic, prohibit entry and, therefore, their enforcement will be possible under existing machinery and methods with practically no additional cost to this department.

Respectfully,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 12, 1918.*

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED QUARANTINE AGAINST BANANA PLANTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE BANANA ROOT BORER (FOREIGN).

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect, namely, the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in Jamaica, Trinidad, Dominica, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Barbados, Brazil, Philippine Islands, Fiji Islands, Sumatra, Java, Madagascar, Queensland, India, North Borneo, and British New Guinea, indicating a fairly general distribution throughout the tropical regions of the world. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the advisability of prohibiting the further importation of banana plants from the regions named and from all other foreign countries and localities.

In compliance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., March 4, 1918, in order that any person interested in the subject of this proposed quarantine, may be heard either in person or by attorney. It is not proposed to place any restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

The banana root borer is a very injurious insect, and is readily transported in shipments of banana plants. It has caused extensive damage to banana plantations in the Fiji Islands. This insect has recently been discovered on about 100 plants near Miami, Fla., and the State of Florida, in cooperation with this department, is making a strong effort to exterminate it. The banana root borer throughout its existence lives in the roots and stalks of the banana plant. As infested plants frequently give no external indication whatever of the presence of the insect, it is absolutely impossible to determine by inspection the freedom of plants from infestation. Moreover, on account of the large water content of banana plants, it is impossible to destroy the contained insects by any known method of fumigation, unless a dosage sufficiently strong to kill the plants is used. It is apparent, therefore, that further introduction of the banana root borer can be prevented only by the exclusion of banana plants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 12, 1918.*

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED QUARANTINE AGAINST BANANA PLANTS ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIOUS INSECTS (DOMESTIC).

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a weevil (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd.), attacking sugar cane and bananas, occurs in the Territory of Hawaii, and that another weevil (*Metamasius hemipterus* Linn.), also attacking sugar cane and bananas, occurs in the Territory of Porto Rico, and that these insects may be brought to the continental United States with shipments of banana plants.

It appears, therefore, that the Territories above named should be quarantined in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), and that the movement from these Territories to the mainland of banana plants of all species and varieties should be prohibited.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., March 4, 1918, in order that anyone interested in the subject of this proposed quarantine may be heard either in person or by attorney.

The movement of sugar cane from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico to the mainland, as well as importations from all foreign countries, has been prohibited by quarantine since June 6, 1914, to protect the sugar-cane industry against injurious insects and fungus diseases. In order to complete the efficiency of this quarantine and to protect the banana industry in this country, it appears to be necessary to quarantine against banana plants.

PRESS NOTICE RELATIVE TO PROPOSED QUARANTINE AGAINST BANANA ROOT BORER AND DANGEROUS WEEVIL.

To consider the advisability of prohibiting importation of banana plants to prevent introduction of the banana root borer, and also of a dangerous weevil, the Secretary of Agriculture announces a public hearing in Room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., March 4, 1918. The question concerns merely banana plants, as there is no proposal to place any restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

This root borer, a very injurious insect readily transported in shipments of banana plants, has a fairly general distribution throughout the tropical regions of the world. Inspection of plants is insufficient, and fumigation is impracticable. The insect has recently been discovered on about 100 plants near Miami, Fla., and the State of Florida, in cooperation with the department, is considering efforts to exterminate it.

The exclusion of banana plants, especially from Hawaii and Porto Rico, may be necessary also to prevent the entry of a weevil which attacks both sugar cane and bananas. To prevent introduction of this weevil there has been in effect since June 6, 1914, prohibition against the importation of sugar cane from these Territories.

REQUEST TO STATE INSPECTORS TO COOPERATE IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE.

FEBRUARY 4, 1918.

DEAR SIR: Notice of Quarantine No. 26. "White Pine Blister Rust," which became effective June 1, 1917, forbids the movement interstate from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, to points outside of this area, of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants. This quarantine order forbids, further, the movement interstate of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

Two violations of this order have recently been reported to this board by the State entomologist of Arizona and by a nursery in Nebraska. In order to secure as rigid an enforcement of this quarantine as possible, State inspectors and others are requested to promptly report to this office all violations coming to their attention. The inclosed forms will be of assistance in submitting all

material facts. All violations reported to this office will be promptly brought to the attention of the Solicitor of this department with the request that proper legal action be taken.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

[The forms referred to in above letter are reproduced below.]

Form 123

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

VIOLATION OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED AUGUST 20, 1912 (37 STAT., 315) PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

Reported by _____
(Name of inspector.) (Station.) (City.) (State.)

Consignor _____
(State full name and address, and if a corporation so state.)

Origin _____
(Give town or city, and State, where product was grown.)

Point of shipment _____
(Name of place, including State, from which shipped.)

Consignee _____
(State full name and address, and if a corporation so state.)

Destination _____
(If different from consignee's address.)

Date of shipment _____

Date of arrival at destination _____

Name of carrier first handling consignment _____
(If shipment was made by water carrier, state name of boat and company operating same.)

Names of any and all other carriers handling consignment _____

Places of delivery to each connecting carrier, if any _____

Exact nature of articles shipped _____

If part of the shipment was diverted to other carriers, state amount so diverted, and to what carriers, and their destination _____

State what papers or copies of papers in the nature of invoices, waybills, carriers' receipts, or similar papers are attached to and forwarded with this report:

If no papers, as above described, accompany report, state, if possible, what papers may be procured on subpœna duces tecum (that is, upon direction by the court to a witness to produce any properly described papers showing material facts); also give a brief statement of the facts shown by such papers:

Name of officer of the department who can testify that from his records no inspection was made and no certificate of inspection issued for the subject of the shipment, and that the product shipped had not been pronounced free from _____ and no permit of shipment was given:

Name of person (if possible to obtain the same) who can testify that the consignment did not bear certificate of inspection, and other information as shown by the paragraph immediately preceding:

Name of agent of carrier at point of shipment, and synopsis of what he can testify to if subpœnaed as a witness. (If possible, an affidavit should be obtained from him):

Name of consignee or agent of consignee, showing that the consignment shipped was ordered by the consignee, and that at the time of arrival the product did not bear the proper certificate:

If called upon to do so, I can testify as follows:

(Title of officer submitting report.)

Note: On the reverse side hereof give the names of any additional witnesses, and state briefly to what facts they can testify, if called upon

Caution: Affidavits should be procured wherever possible, signed by the affiant and sworn to before the bureau officer taking the same, showing briefly to what facts affiant can testify. Affidavits should contain only facts personally known to the affiant—facts which can be verified by the records of the carrier.

Make a separate report in each case.

Government witnesses: The Government will pay to witnesses 5 cents per mile and $1.50 per day for each day's attendance in court.

Form 125

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

VIOLATION OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED AUGUST 20, 1912 (37 STAT., 315) PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

AFFIDAVIT.

State_____ }
County_____ } *ss:*

_____, being first duly sworn,
(Name of affiant.)
on oath deposes and says: I am a resident of_____
(Town.)
_____, _____, and over the age
(County.) (State.)
of _____. (Then should follow a brief statement of the facts within the affiant's knowledge, or a statement of the facts shown by records in his possession.) _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me at _____
this _____ day of _____, 191__.

(Title of officer before whom oath is taken.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avacado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cotttonseed products, except oil, from

all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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